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Mapa de urbanizaciones de bayamon

Bayamon urbanizaciones. Mapa de bayamón y sus urbanizaciones. Mapa de bayamon.

La sección que estás buscando tiene informacion sobre obras publicas y planeacion del desarrollo urbano de la ciudad de Bayamón, puedes encontrar mapas de zonificacion, el plan de ordenacion territorial y servicios del departamento de obras públicas desde tu hogar o negocio. La ciudad tiene recursos para ayudarte con tus necesidades, ya que nuestra prioridad es servirte. Bayamón's origin story begins with its namesake river, which runs through the region and gave the city its identity. The area surrounding this main river became the focal point for development, eventually turning into a thriving metropolis. The nickname "City of the Chicharrón" reflects Bayamón's love affair with the local delicacy, chicharrón volao, which is often sold as street food. Other notable names include "City of Cowboys," paying homage to its sports team, and "City of Sciences," referencing a popular tourist attraction. More recently, Bayamón has been called "Ciudad del Tapón" due to the notorious traffic congestion that plagues the area. Before the establishment of the municipality, Hacienda Santa Cruz was set up near the Bayamón River in 1750. It wasn't until May 22, 1772, that Juan Ramírez de Arellano formally founded Bayamón as a Spanish settlement on Alto del Embarcadero hill. The parish church built at this site also dates back to the same year. Bayamón has a rich history of resistance and resilience. In 1821, an African slave named Marco Xiorro planned a revolt against sugarcane plantation owners and the colonial government. Though the conspiracy was foiled, Xiorro became a hero among slaves and remains part of Puerto Rico's folklore to this day. A devastating earthquake in 1867 damaged Bayamón's parish church and left an indelible mark on the city. Later, following the Spanish-American War, Puerto Rico fell under U.S. control. The early 20th century saw significant growth in Bayamón, with various industries such as textiles and aluminum emerging alongside financial institutions. The VIII Pan American Games of 1979 were held in the city, further solidifying its position as a hub for sports events. The arrival of Hurricane Maria in 2017 brought relief efforts to Bayamón, highlighting the community's resilience and capacity for recovery. Hurricane María brought devastation to Bayamón, Puerto Rico. The storm caused massive damage to infrastructure, resulting in over 300 destroyed homes and two fatalities. Many municipal buildings, including the Goya Foods factory, were severely impacted. The town is situated on the northern coastal plain region and Northern Karst Belt, bordered by several other municipalities. With a surface area of 43.5 square miles, Bayamón has mostly flat terrain with some large hills. It is part of the San Juan metropolitan area, served by Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport. Despite its size, Bayamón lacks a weather station. The city is subdivided into barrios, including "el pueblo," which houses municipal buildings and a central square. Barrios are further divided into sectors, such as urbanización, reparto, and residencial. Communities struggling with social exclusion are also present in Bayamón. Bayamón, a city built in 1869, boasts the distinction of being Puerto Rico's first metal bridge and its only metal arch bridge. Located on the island, Bayamón is home to various notable landmarks such as Bayamón Central Park, where locals gather and relax, the Braulio Castillo Theater, the Francisco Oller Museum, and the José Celso Barbosa Monument. The city hall building stands out for being constructed over a major divided highway, offering pedestrians a unique view of passing cars underneath. A prominent attraction in Bayamón is the Parque de las Ciencias, a science-themed park featuring various exhibitions and attractions nestled within karstic hills. An observation building on one of these hills provides a panoramic view of the metropolitan area and serves as a site for government and civil communication antennas. The former El parque del tren has been transformed into a small plaza known as Parque del Nino, where locals enjoy jogging, passive entertainment, and activities. Shopping is a significant tourist activity in Bayamón, with large commercial centers such as Plaza del Sol and Plaza Rio Hondo offering visitors a range of options. The city also features a pedestrian-only suspension bridge, one of only three of its kind at the time of its construction. To promote local tourism during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Puerto Rico Tourism Company launched the Voy Turistiendo campaign in 2021, highlighting places like Centro de Conservación de Manatíes, Paseo Lineal over the Bayamón River, and Ron Del Barrilito located within the Hacienda Santa Ana. This rum distillery is the oldest in Puerto Rico and features a nature trail. Bayamón celebrates its patron saint festival in May through the Festival de la Santa Cruz, a religious and cultural celebration featuring parades, games, artisans, amusement rides, regional food, and live entertainment. Other notable festivals include the José Celso Barbosa Birthday Commemoration, Tree Lighting Ceremony, Caminata por la diabetes (Diabetes Walk), and the mayor's attendance at various sports events. Bayamón has a strong sports culture with various teams representing the city in different leagues. The Vaqueros de Bayamón is the local basketball team that competes in the Baloncesto Superior Nacional league, where they hold the record for most championships won (15), last achieved in 2020. They play their home games at the Coliseo Rubén Rodríguez. Historically, a baseball club with the same name played from 1974 to 2003 in the Professional Baseball League of Puerto Rico. In addition to basketball and baseball, Bayamón has a female volleyball team called Vaqueras de Bayamón that competes in the Liga de Voleibol Superior Femenino. The city is also home to soccer teams like the Puerto Rico Islanders and Puerto Rico FC, which played in the North American Soccer League before moving to other leagues. Boxing is another sport with a significant presence in Bayamón. A notable fight known as "The Bloody Battle of Bayamon" took place in 1978 between Alexis Argüello and Alfredo Escalera at the Coliseo Rubén Rodríguez. The city has produced professional boxers like Luis Del Valle, Wilfredo Vazquez, Wilfredo Vazquez Jr., and Hector Camacho, who is a member of the International Boxing Hall of Fame. The city of Bayamón boasts an array of sports facilities, including the Pepín Cestero indoor court, where minor league basketball and volleyball events take place. The Efraín Calcaño Alicea Sports Complex is home to track and field, swimming, and other regional events. The Honda Tennis Center features 16 tennis courts and hosts local and visiting players. Mayor Ramón Luis Rivera Jr. inaugurated the Bayamón Soccer Complex in 2011, which comprises three professional soccer fields. The Paseo del Rio trail stretches for six miles, divided into two lanes for joggers, walkers, and cyclists. The city also has golf courses, mountain bike trails, and parks like Julio Enrique Monagas Park, where enthusiasts can practice rappelling or ride single tracks of varying difficulty. Additionally, there are many smaller sports facilities throughout the community. Bayamón's history is closely tied to sugarcane cultivation; products grown in the area include coffee, grapefruit, sugarcane, tobacco, and vegetables. The city has a rich cultural heritage, with notable malls like Plaza del Sol and Rio Hondo, as well as Goya Foods' Puerto Rico offices. Bayamón was founded in 1549, making it one of the oldest towns on the island. The population of Bayamón has grown significantly over the years, from 19,940 in 1899 to 208,116 in 2010 and 51,187 in 2020. The mayor of Bayamón, Puerto Rico is Ramón Luis Rivera Jr, elected every four years. He belongs to the New Progressive Party (PNP) and was chosen after his father's 23-year term. Bayamón has a senatorial district with two senators since 2005, Migdalia Padilla and Carmelo Ríos Santiago. The city has its own flag and coat of arms featuring a Nordic cross, which represents the history and values of Bayamón. The shield contains blue and silver colors symbolizing the Bayamón River and the historical origin of the town. Public education in Bayamón is administered by the Puerto Rico Department of Education. Many public and private schools are located there, including religious ones like Colegio De La Salle and Academia Santo Tomás de Aquino, as well as non-religious institutions such as Bayamón Military Academy and the American School. The city also has several higher-learning institutions, one being the University of Puerto Rico at Bayamón. The city of Bayamón is home to the University of Puerto Rico system and several private universities, including the Interamerican University, American University, and Universidad Central del Caribe. Additionally, community colleges and the Metropolitan University have a presence in the city. The Tren Urbano train line ends at Bayamón station, with three stops within the city limits. A trolley service operates regularly within Downtown Bayamón, and 77 bridges connect various parts of the city. Bayamón serves as the host city for foreign consular representation in Puerto Rico, including Iceland. The city has produced notable individuals such as Raymond Acevedo, a singer and actor who was part of Menudo; Javier Báez, a professional baseball player for the Detroit Tigers; and Héctor Camacho, a former professional boxer. Other notable residents include Braulio Castillo, an actor; Virgilio Dávila, a poet and former mayor; Zabdiel de Jesus, a vocalist and founding member of CNCO; Ramón Luis Rivera, a former mayor and his son, the present mayor; and Agustín Stahl, a medical doctor and botanist. Bayamón, Puerto Rico is a city with a rich history and culture. According to various sources, including "Puerto Rico Pueblo a Pueblo" and "BoricuaOnline.com", Bayamón is known for its pork ring tradition, earning it the nickname "Pork Ring City". The city has also been featured in studies on traffic congestion, with Business Insider ranking it among the 31 US cities with the worst traffic in 2019. Historically, Bayamón has played a significant role in Puerto Rico's development. According to "Municipio de Bayamón", the city was founded in 1772 and has since grown into a thriving municipality. The city is also home to several important landmarks, including the Parroquia Invención de la Santísima Cruz en Bayamón, which has been recognized by EMYM.ORG. In addition to its cultural and historical significance, Bayamón has faced significant challenges in recent years, including the impact of Hurricane Maria in 2017. The storm caused widespread damage to the city's infrastructure, including its electrical system. According to "El Nuevo Día", María shattered the electrical infrastructure of Bayamón. Bayamón is also an important municipality from a demographic perspective. According to the US Census Bureau, the city has a population of over 200,000 people as of 2010. Additionally, the city has been recognized for its administrative subdivisions, with Gwillim Law noting that Bayamón is one of the largest municipalities in Puerto Rico. This article references various documents and sources related to Bayamón Municipio, Puerto Rico. The first part mentions reference maps from the 2010 census. Next, it discusses budget reports and a book titled "El vuelo de la esperanza" by Marcia Rivera Quintero. The article also provides information on laws passed in 2001 and a project related to special communities. Additionally, it includes news articles about the city's visitor center, a plantain harvest event sponsored by Ron del Barrilito, and a brief overview of Bayamón from Link To Puerto Rico.com. Finally, it lists Goya Foods' contact information in Bayamón. Historically, the United States Census Bureau has tracked the population and demographics of Bayamón, Puerto Rico, dating back to 1899. The earliest records can be found in the Report of the Census of Porto Rico from that year. Subsequent census data includes information from 1910, 1920, 1930, and so on. In addition to census data, other sources have documented Bayamón's history and development. For instance, the Ley Núm. 70 de 2006 established the official flag and coat of arms for the city's 78 municipalities, including Bayamón. The city has also been recognized for its notable landmarks, such as the Cementerio nacional de Puerto Rico and the Estadio Juan Ramón Loubriel. Moreover, the Tren Urbano connects the city to other parts of Puerto Rico. According to Wikipedia, Bayamón is a municipality in Puerto Rico with a rich history dating back to 1772 when it was founded on May 22nd. The city has grown and developed over time, and its population as of 2020 stood at approximately 185,187 people. Bayamón is the largest municipality in Puerto Rico's free association state, located in the northern coastal valley. It shares its metropolitan area with San Juan, Guaynabo, Cataño, Toa Baja, Carolina, and Trujillo Alto. The city has a total of 12 districts and serves as the administrative center for the surrounding municipalities. El escudo de Bayamón es un símbolo importante para la ciudad, manteniendo los mismos colores y simbolismos que el diseño municipal. Los colores principales son azul y plata, representando las aguas del río Bayamón donde se fundó la primera refinería hidráulica de caña de azúcar en Puerto Rico en 1549. En el centro del escudo está la Santa Cruz, que es el titular de la iglesia matriz de la municipalidad y representa la cruz heráldica "Cruz del Calvario", que se refiere a la industria de la caña de azúcar que fue importante para el origen y desarrollo de Bayamón. La corona de cinco torres, asignada a Bayamón por su desarrollo urbano excepcional, es un reconocimiento a su dignidad religiosa y magnitud de población. El lema "IN HOC SIGNO VINCES" hace referencia al emperador Constantino y su aceptación del cristianismo como su emblema. El himno de Bayamón fue aprobado en 1988 por la asamblea municipal, siendo un símbolo más de la ciudad. Cada uno de esos tres meses la precipitación pluvial media es de ocho pulgadas mensuales. Durante los meses secos llueve menos de cuatro pulgadas mensuales. Las elevaciones del terreno en Bayamón van desde dos metros sobre el nivel del mar en el barrio Juan Sánchez hasta los 552 metros en el barrio Guaraguao arriba. Igualmente los terrenos varían en inclinación desde las llanuras de la costa hasta los muy empinados en la región montañosa. El análisis topográfico revela que varían considerablemente en sus características, lo que explica por qué en Bayamón se encuentran 17 grupos distintos de suelos con 21 series. El Municipio de Bayamón tiene una población de 224.044 habitantes según el censo federal del año 2000. La data presentó que 116.540 eran féminas (52 %) y que 107.504 eran varones (48 %). La mediana de la población fue de 33,6 años. Para el año 2000, el 73 % de la población (164.045 habitantes) era mayor de 18 años. Bayamón es el segundo municipio de Puerto Rico en término de tamaño poblacional, después de San Juan. Su área es de 112,84 km² con una densidad poblacional de 5142 habitantes por milla cuadrada, que es cerca de ser cinco veces mayor a la de toda la isla. Entre las localidades se encuentran Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Dajaos, Guaraguao Abajo y Guaraguao Arriba. El primer molino de azúcar hidráulico en la isla fue construido en Bayamón cerca de 1548. La industria de Bayamón incluye fábricas de piezas de auto, alimentos conservados, relojes, ropa, maquinaria, latas de aluminio, productos de tabaco, herramientas y cremalleras. Hay varias empresas importantes en Bayamón como Gulf, Coca-Cola y Goya. También existen "parques industriales" como Luchetti, Corujo, Minillas y Buchanan Industrial Park. Entre las instituciones culturales se encuentran la Antigua Casa Alcaldía Parque Central De Bayamón Teatro Braulio Castillo Teatro Oller Museo de Arte Francisco Oller Casa Museo Dr. José Celso Barbosa Estadio Juan Ramón Loubriel y el Coliseo Rubén Rodríguez. El Estadio cuenta con una capacidad aproximada 12.500 personas, mientras que el Coliseo Rubén Rodríguez tiene una capacidad de 11.375 personas. Ambas instituciones ofrecen servicios para actividades deportivas, artísticas, recreativas, religiosas, "trade shows", exhibiciones y graduaciones. De Bayamón, Puerto Rico, is home to several notable attractions, including the Baloncesto Superior Nacional team and the Las Vaqueras women's volleyball team. The Robert Junghanns Park, Forestal Park, Paseo de las Estrellas, Museum of Archivo Histórico de Bayamón, Plaza de Recreo, Escuela Bellas Artes, Paseo Lineal Río Bayamón, and Hacienda Santa Ana are just a few of the many recreational areas in the city. The Luis A. Ferré Science Park is an educational facility that offers interactive exhibits for visitors to learn about the natural world. Bayamón is also home to the unique suspension bridge, El Puente de Suspensión, which crosses over the main highway and has become a landmark in the area. The City Hall of Bayamón is another notable structure, with its unique architecture making it stand out from other buildings in Puerto Rico. The city is served by the Urban Train (Metro del Área Metropolitana de Puerto Rico), which has three stations: Bayamón, Deportivo, and Jardines. The Estrella del Norte plaza features a large sculpture designed by Pablo Rubio, considered to be one of the longest public art sculptures in the world. One of Bayamón's most famous products is the chicharrón de cerdo (pork crackling), which is typically served with hogaza bread and has become a staple in many Puerto Rican households. The city also celebrates various festivals throughout the year, including the Festival del Chicharrón, Festival de Artesanía, and Parque Lineal Río Bayamón. The Parque Robert Junghanns is a peaceful park located on PR 167, featuring a variety of trees, including laurel, cedar, capá, guaraguao, and caoba. Located on PR 167 in the Sabana sector of Buena Vista neighborhood, the park is open to the general public for various activities. Central Park - This park is conveniently located near the Municipal Building on PR 2. The facilities are available to the general public and for private activity development. Traditionally, it has been the site of musical presentations sponsored by the Bayamón Municipal Administration for the enjoyment of the citizens. Lomas Verdes Linear Park. Los Vaqueros de Bayamón represent the city in the Superior National Basketball League (BSN) and is the team with the most championships won in history, with 16, and being the only one in Puerto Rico to have five consecutive championships. In soccer, the Juan Ramón Loubriel Stadium of Bayamón has hosted the Puerto Rico Islanders of the United Soccer Leagues First Division and the Bayamón F.C. of the Puerto Rico Soccer League. The famous boxing match between Alexis Argüello and Alfredo Escalera (his first; the legendary rematch was held in Rimini, Italy) took place in 1978. Another fight that took place in Bayamón was the one between Iván Calderon and Hugo Cazares. Bayamón Golf Course and Driving Range - Located on a 54-acre property at the intersection of PR 177 and PR 891 near Río Bayamón, this golf course is the only one within the metropolitan area. It features a two-level "Driving Range", a "Putting Range" and nine holes. Honda Tennis Center, opened in 2002, offers 16 tennis courts, basic skills classes, and tournaments that also include wheelchair-bound players. Gymnasium Miguel J. Frau - Offers gymnastics, acrobatic gymnastics, taekwondo, boxing, and judo. Onofre Carballeira Sports Complex - This complex is dedicated to the memory of basketball player Onofre Carballeira Umpierre. Located at this site are the Coliseum Rubén Rodríguez, Juan Ramón Loubriel Stadium (also Puerto Rico's National Stadium), the Civil Defense, and Gymnasium Miguel J. Frau. It offers activity rooms and parking for 3000 vehicles. The complex is conveniently located on PR 2, with the Urban Train making a stop there. Rafael Martínez Nadal Sports Complex - Offers a series of beach volleyball courts. Efraín Calcaño Alicea Sports Complex, inaugurated in 1978, features basketball courts, running track, soccer field, two tennis courts, and an Olympic-sized pool. Citizens can receive swimming and American football classes there. Bayamón Soccer Complex - The only sports center in Puerto Rico with three soccer fields, one of which is El Bayamón Fútbol Club es una institución sintética que se encuentra en la ciudad de Bayamón, Puerto Rico. La ciudad cuenta con una variedad de universidades y colegios académicos, incluyendo la Universidad de Puerto Rico, la American University, la Caribbean University y otras instituciones como la NUC University, la Universidad Central de Bayamón y la Universidad Metropolitana.